

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

From the National Gazette.
The National Intelligencer, of Tuesday, contains extracts from the general instructions of Mr. Clay to Mr. Gallatin, dated 19th June, 1826; Mr. Gallatin's official note to Mr. Canning, dated 26th August last, respecting the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British West India Colonies; and Mr. Canning's full reply, dated September 11th, on that important subject.—The following is the most prominent part of Mr. Clay's instructions:

"The President, anxious to give a strong proof to Great Britain, of the desire of the Government of the United States to arrange this long-contested matter of the colonial intercourse, in a manner mutually satisfactory, authorized you to agree—

1st. That there shall be a reciprocal and entire abolition of all alien or discriminating duties upon the vessel or cargo, by whatever authority imposed, so as to place the vessels of the United States and those of G. Britain, whether colonial or British, concerned in the trade, upon a footing of perfect equality and reciprocity.

2d. That the United States consent to waive the demand which they have heretofore made of the admission of their productions into British colonies at the same, and no higher, rate of duty, as similar productions are chargeable with, when imported from one to another British colony, with the exception of our produce descending the St. Lawrence & the St. Lawrence. It will not be necessary, however, to insert the general waiver in the convention, but only to provide for the exception, if that should be agreed to, as herein before mentioned; and

3d. That the Government of the United States will not insist upon a participation in the direct trade between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British American colonies. But they do expect and require, that their vessels shall be allowed to trade between those colonies and every foreign country with which the British vessels are allowed to trade. If you should not be likely to bring your negotiations on the whole subject of the commerce between the two countries and their respective territories, to a conclusion, in time to present the convention, in which it is expected they will issue, to Congress, during its next session, it will be desirable, and you are accordingly directed, to endeavour to make a separate arrangement of the colonial question, so as to enable the President at least to present it before the adjournment. As to the duration of any general or particular commercial convention to which you may agree, it may be limited to a period of about ten years; to which it is advisable to add an article similar to the eleventh article of our Danish treaty, stipulating that the convention shall continue in force beyond the particular period agreed upon, until one party notifies the other in writing, of his desire to put an end to it."

Mr. Canning, in his reply to Mr. Gallatin, argues the question in a very elaborate and animated strain. We make now a few extracts, to illustrate the views, and decision of the British Cabinet.

"Our right either to open the ports of our Colonies, or to keep them closed, as might suit our own conveniences; our right to grant the indulgence of a trade with those Colonies to foreign powers, wholly or partially, unconditionally or conditionally, as we might think proper, and if conditionally, on what conditions we pleased, was clear.

"To allow a foreign ship to enter colonial ports at all, and upon any terms, is a boon; to withhold from a ship of a country having colonies, trading from the mother country to a foreign State, under a regular treaty between the two countries, the right of clearing for another port belonging to that mother country in another part of the world, is an injury.

"That right has been denied to Great Britain by the United States; not perhaps in contradiction to the letter, but undoubtedly in deviation from the spirit of the treaty of 1815.

"Whatever may be the date or tenor of the instructions under which Mr. Gallatin acts, he will have collected from this note that, after all that has passed upon the subject of colonial intercourse, and especially after the advised omission by the Government and Legislature of the United States to meet (as other nations have done) the simple and direct provisions of the act of 1825, the British Government cannot consent to enter into renewed negotiations upon the intercourse between the United States and the British colonies, so long as the pretensions recorded in the act of 1825, and there applied to the British colonies alone, remain part of the law of the United States.

But the British Government further owes to the spirit of frankness which it wishes to cultivate in all its relations with the United States, to declare, that after having been compelled to apply to any country the interdiction prescribed by the act of 1825, the British Government cannot hold itself bound to remove the interdiction, as a matter of course, whenever it may happen to suit the convenience of the foreign government to reconsider the measures by which the application of that interdiction was occasioned."

Trade of the Susquehanna.

A correspondent of the American Farmer states, that according to the account kept by a keeper of a tollgate, who resides immediately upon the margin of the Susquehanna river, about a mile from Columbia, of the several descending arks, boats and rafts, that passed his residence between the 3d of March and the 3d of July last, the total estimated value of the products contained in them exceeded a million and a half of dollars. His calculation is as follows:—

1037 arks, average value	\$1,000	\$1,037,000
164 keel boats, do.	1,000	164,000
1090 rafts of lumber, do.	300	327,000

Total estimated value, \$1,528,000

To be satisfied (continues the correspondent) that this estimate is not exaggerated, and of its being, in great probability, below the real value of the produce seeking a market, it is only necessary to advert to the fact, that the produce which is entrusted to arks and boats, consists, in a great degree, of wheat, flour, whiskey, iron and coal—that an ark full freighted is capable of carrying—

In wheat, from 1600 to 2000 bush.	val. \$1600
In flour, 400 to 450 barrels,	2000
In whiskey, 100 to 120 hds.,	3000
In iron, 50 to 60 tons,	4000
In coal, 50 to 60 tons,	360

The above may be considered as the amount that an ark is capable of carrying with safety when the waters are in good arking condition; of course many cargoes are of less value. A keel boat usually carries from 1000 to 1500 bushels. From these you will perceive that the estimate is probably greatly below the real value. This produce, with the exception of a portion of coal and lumber which is purchased at Columbia for the supply of the back country in Lancaster and Chester counties, descends to tide—a great portion of which is ultimately deposited on our wharves, having received an accession at Columbia from the surrounding country, it is believed, to a much greater amount than that which has been purchased and detained there. The verity of the conjecture that the property descends the river, is supported by the fact that upwards of 800 arks have passed through the Maryland canal during the present year; and it is a fact notorious to those acquainted with the trade of the Susquehanna, that a very considerable number of arks seek the tide over the bed of the river, without recurring to the canal, when the waters are at a sufficient elevation to enable them to do so.—Chron.

Some of the citizens of Philadelphia had contemplated building by subscription, and sending to the Greeks, a Ship of War, equipped for service; but wiser councils have prevailed; and as Greece is in a suffering state, they humbly propose to send a supply of provisions, which cannot fail to be acceptable. At a public meeting, of which J. Hemphill, Esq. was chairman, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That this meeting earnestly recommend to the citizens of the U. States, to contribute, in proportion to their means, and with all possible dispatch, to purchasing a supply of the necessities of life, for the succor of the Greeks at this perilous stage of their warfare.

Resolved, That a committee of 20 citizens be appointed to address the public on this interesting subject, and to adopt all necessary means to promote the accomplishment of the object stated in the preceding resolution.

Among the liberal offers of gentlemen, a merchant of the city voluntarily came forward, with a pledge to procure and furnish, gratis, the one third part of a cargo of one thousand barrels of flour.—Fil. Rec.

According to official statements, the population of Rome has much increased within the 3 years past. It is now about 460,000 souls; of whom 55 are bishops; 1152 secular priests; 1726 monks; 2,440 nuns; 582 seminarists; 2255 paupers in the hospitals and almshouses; and 993 prisoners. The male population is 75,000, the female 65,000.

Counterfeit Cents are in market—made of cast iron.

On the subject of the Washington and Buffalo road, nothing authentic is yet known, from which an inference could be drawn as to the route which may be chosen. A call has been made on the Engineer department for a report of the examinations made during the past summer. This report, it is expected, will not be ready to be submitted to Congress before February; and it is believed that further examinations and detailed surveys will be recommended. Such at least is the suggestion contained in a letter from Washington, which we have seen, the writer of which has every opportunity for obtaining correct information. The decision as to the route will, in consequence, not be made so early as was supposed. The diminution in the national revenue also may cause the work to be some time delayed; but the probability is, that, when the needful surveys are completed, it will be undertaken as early as the finances of the country will permit.—York Rec.

The report of the Secretary of War, presented to Congress with the President's Message, recommends a new & uniform organization of the Militia system of the Union to be devised and adopted. The Secretary thinks that the practice now prevalent in the several states, by which the whole body of the militia is kept enrolled, and required to attend stated trainings, is needlessly burdensome, and might be dispensed with. He suggests that in the present state of the country, an organization, by which at least a million and a half of our most useful citizens would be relieved from the unprofitable pageantry of military parade, could not fail to be well received by the American people. He further believes that, notwithstanding such a relief and exemption from an injurious draft on individual industry, a superior efficiency would be imparted to this arm of the national defence. The Militia of the United States, according to the last census, exceeds two millions. Such a military force, even if it could be well organized, must be far greater than the exigencies of the country can ever require; and it is therefore useless to burden the people with a system of defence embracing almost the whole male population of the country, and which, while it is extended in its scope, is confessedly feeble in its effects.—Id.

Louisiana.—The system which this state is pursuing with regard to education, will as surely elevate and strengthen it, if the steps already taken are persevered in. In 1811, the legislature appropriated \$39,000 to the establishment of a college, and a school in each county. By the same act, \$3000 was appropriated annually for the support of the college, and \$500 a year for each school. In 1819, the allowance for the support of schools was increased to \$600, and in 1821 to \$800 a year each. Since that time \$5000 each year has been appropriated to the support of another college at Jacksonville, in the same state.

From the New York Advocate.
Singular Preservation.—A few days ago a very amusing and somewhat dangerous occurrence took place at a small circus in the Bowery, N. York, in which there is an exhibition of wild beasts, such as elephants, tigers, lions, &c. The keeper of the collection, one day went to dinner, as usual, under the impression that his four footed actors were quite snug in their cages. It was not so. The cage that contained a tiger and a tigress, was in a state of decrepitude, so that the ferocious couple broke loose. If their keeper was to eat his beef steak, Mr. and Mrs. Tiger thought they ought to have something fresh too. Accordingly, being free as air, they cast their eyes round the habitation, as a gorman dier in a cook shop, and soon selected a fine foreign animal, called the Lama, on which to dine. At the approach of the tiger couple, the poor lama got scared, and set up a grunt. One of the tiger family (we have tiger families elsewhere) sprung at his throat, brought him down, and tapped his jugular vein in a twinkling. Here both the animals sipped away with great perseverance, as fast and as cordially as the cobbler and his wife hung over a cider barrel in New Jersey, which they soon emptied of its contents. The heart of the poor lama was soon drunk dry by these two feline toppers.

In the mean time the keeper had finished his dinner, drank his glass, and was puffing away at the butt end of a Spanish segar, when he entered, and found the work that had been going on. He was alarmed at first, but his paternal courage did not once away, as Acre's did in the play. He ventured into the ring with a noose to fling over the heads of the two ferocious animals, while they were sucking out the last drop of blood from the poor lama. The tiger gress snatching her prey, scarce

than half eaten, turned round while the keeper was in the very act of catching them, and made preparations to spring upon him, in the same way that a cat does when she sees a mouse. The keeper felt the danger of his situation, but with great presence of mind, he made a retreat behind the elephant, who, from the other side of the circus, was looking on the scene with great composure. The tigress did not forego her intent. She made a spring at the keeper past the elephant, but just at this moment, the sagacious animal, observing, it would seem, the danger of his keeper, let out his trunk with the celerity of an arrow from the bow, and pitched the tigress to the farther end of the circus.

A wonderful hurly-burly was now kicked up. All the monkeys and baboons scampered up to the rafters, and the glaring eyes of the enraged tigress struck dread into the whole, except the elephant, who folded up his trunk with neatness after his feat, and the lion who sat in his cage on his hips like a dog, looking on with great dignity and composure. The keeper now run out from behind the elephant, & approaching his trunk, uttered certain words, which the sagacious animal understood with so much correctness. The elephant unrolled his trunk, the keeper got astride, and in a moment was elevated to the back of his preserver.

In the mean time the tigress had recovered from the toss she had got, and made new preparations to spring upon the keeper, who was upon the back of the elephant. The elephant saw, and took prophetic measures accordingly. Again the tigress sprang upon the man, and again the elephant interposed his trunk and tossed the tigress a second time to the farthest extremity of the circus. This pitch wounded the side of the tigress, and finding there

was no use in trying further to tap the jugular of the keeper, she sneaked into her cage with what she had got. While this business was going on, the tiger himself had begun to look round, and see what fun could be picked up. On raising his head from the lama, the first thing that struck him was the lion sitting in his cage with great dignity and unconcern.

The tiger showed his teeth—the lion shook his mane. The tiger drew back on his hind legs to make a spring—the lion rose up with great dignity, and shot fire from his eyes. The tiger sprung at the cage with great fury, forcing one of his claws between two of the bars—and at the same instant the lion made a grab at the tiger's fore foot, caught it firmly between his tusks, pulled the whole leg into the cage, and held him there till the keeper saw his opportunity, flung himself from the back of the elephant, ran with his noose to the tiger, and secured him in a moment.

After this was accomplished, the lion generously let go his hold, and the keeper dragged the other to his cage. And thus, by a singular train of circumstances, in which the instinct and trunk of the elephant, no less than the teeth and temper of the lion, bore a conspicuous part, did the poor keeper get rescued from the jaws of the tiger and tigress. The whole affair has been the talk of the Bowery for the last week, and we now record it in the Advocate for the amusement of the children, grand children, and great grand children of the next generation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.

According to notice given, Mr. Strong, of New York, yesterday moved, in the House of Representatives, to postpone all the orders of the day preceding the bill to provide for the support of Common Schools in the several States, in order to enter upon the consideration of that bill. This motion was negatived by so decisive a vote, that it may be considered conclusive of the question for the present Congress.

The Congress of Colombia is to assemble at Bogota on the 2d of January, and the most happy results were expected from the union of that august assembly. Unofficial intelligence, without doubt authentic, announces the arrival of Bolivar at Bogota on the 11th Nov.

From Lima we learn, that the fundamental law for Peru, presented by Bolivar to the electoral colleges, has received their sanction & approbation.

Thomas Findlar, Esq. of Baltimore, is appointed Marshal of the District of Maryland in the place of Col. Benafou, deceased.

Jonathan Rabe, it is thought, will be appointed Collector of the port of Philadelphia.

John Taylor has been elected Governor of South Carolina for the ensuing year.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 22.
Petitions were presented in the house yesterday, praying an investigation into the official conduct of Samuel D. Franks, president of the 12th and 8th judicial district. Both petitions were referred to select committees, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Mallory, chairman of the first, and Mr. Wise, of the second, committee.—Intel.

It is worthy of remark, that in the present Legislature, there seems less disposition to make speeches, than in any whose deliberations we have witnessed. This promises a busy session, and the transaction of much important business—for it is a fact, that where there is much talk, there cannot be a great deal of work. Those members, we have always observed, who seldom take part in a discussion, and then only long enough to explain their ideas upon the subject before the house, are always the most influential; and such seems to be the character of a large majority now in the two Houses.—Id.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg.

"A petition has been presented in the H. of R, from Bedford county, praying that the leading turnpike roads from East to West might be made free roads. A motion was made to refer it to the committee on inland navigation and internal improvement. The motion was objected to on account of that committee being opposed to the object of the petition. A considerable discussion took place, in which some of the warm friends of the Pennsylvania Canal supported the motion, and some of those who are supposed to be unfriendly to it, opposed the motion.

It was however lost, and the petition was referred to a select committee consisting of those who accord in sentiment with the signers of the petition; but it is doubtful whether any definitive step will be taken by the Legislature on this subject.

"There have been numerous petitions, from different parts of the Commonwealth, requesting a repeal of the law concerning collateral inheritances, passed at the last session. The committee of ways and means have reported a bill laying a tax on lottery brokers, and authorising by law, (what is now done every day directly against the law,) the sale of foreign tickets.

"A bill was read by Mr. Wise, in his place, to take away the right of the Union Canal company to raise money by lottery, and to establish, in its stead, a State Lottery, for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Canal, which was committed to the committee of ways and means, who have not yet reported to the House, but it is believed they will report the bill in substance as it was committed to them.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 25.

The resolution about a chaplain was negatived in the Senate. In the H. of Representatives, the bills relative to quit rents, and to regulate the proceedings of courts of justice in local actions, have been negatived.

A tremendous petition against the Pennsylvania Canal, has been presented to the House, by Mr. Boyer, of Berks county.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 21.

We learn from the Lancaster Gazette, that the Reservoir of the Ohio Canal, on the Licking Summit, is now completed. It contains an area of about 5000 acres, and the embankment necessary to its completion, two miles and 23 chains in length, and is intended to supply the main line of canal with water in dry seasons. The embankment, with a wall of heavy timber in the centre of the bank, has cost the State about \$35,000.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 29.

Mr. Peter Yanail has purchased all the salt manufacturing establishments upon the Kiskimutis river, embracing all the land in the vicinity of each salt well. We understand the amount of money to be paid for them, is between 75 and 80,000 dollars.

THE SMALL POX.

We observe by the New York and Philadelphia papers, that the Small Pox has made its appearance in both those cities.

TIPP'D WITH THE SWINE.

In England a woe was lately determined, for a considerable amount, between a young butcher and a bulldog and his mother. The contest was, which would eat the most meat. The odds were for some time in favor of the butcher, when the dog happened to catch a pile of the dog-pauper's food, and was really determined the victor.